L. P. Fisher
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Over and Over Again.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lessons I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dews must fall,
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing falling once or twice,
May come, if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depths be riven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

An Expedition into the Jungle.

Colonel Grant was not disposed to allow our expedition to leave India without some honors from the field, and it was proposed that we should have some pig-sticking. The sticking of a pig does not seem to be a serious business to people at home, whose ideas of the animal are confined to its usefulness as breakfast bacon. The old hunters say that no sport in India is more exciting or more dangerous. The wild boar is a different animal from the homely, useful, lolling hog, whose highest function at home is lard. He lives in the jungle. His food is the sugar cane, and a boar will ravage a large crop of growing cane in a single night. He is bold and brave. His tusks are sometimes eight inches in length and as sharp as a razor. With these tusks he will charge any animal. A boar has been known to rip open a tiger and disembowel him. The boar has great endurance. He can in his first rush outrun an Arab steed. He seems to be a peaceable beast who will do no harm and spend his days on roots or sugar cane unless you assail him. He will throw dogs in the air, and if a hunter falls under his tusks cut him up as with a knife. Some of the most serious accidents in the history of sport have come from the wild pig. There are laws about hog hunting which no gentleman violates. You do not shoot him. You only attack the boar, never the sow. To kill a sow in the Jeypore country would be as serious a crime as to shoot a fox in Melton Mowbray. You do not kill the young. In warring on the tiger your enemy is the common enemy of mankind, who lives on prey; who, unless famishing, will not take his prey unless he kills it; whose passion is blood; who lives on domestic cattle and useful animals, and in his old days takes to preying upon man. There is this quality about pig hunting that reminds you of the buffalo chase. You ride upon your pony in the jungle; you seek him out and fight him with sword or spear like a knight; you have a foeman who can only be slain by coolness and courage, who lives in the dominion of the leopard and the tiger and holds his own with them, and whose death is useful in two ways—it protects the natives' crops and gives them food.

An officer of the Maharajah's household, the principal hunter, and famous among the hunters in India, waited upon us at the British residency and said that at six next morning he would be ready to accompany any of us to the jungle who cared to go, and would direct the hunt. The Doctor was disposed to volunteer, and if the General himself had not been under engagements which he could not put aside I think he would have ventured out, if for no other reason than to have a good stiff ride in the jungle. Mr. Borie preferred to remain with the General, and the Colonel alone of the party went into the hunt. At six our party left the residency, and drove out in the cool of the morning for six or seven miles. When they came to the jungle horses were in readiness, with bullock carts, and a swarm of attendants. The Colonel had had his own share of hunting on the frontiers, and as a cavalryman had a good eye and good seat. There were firearms along, to meet any other animal that might venture upon them. Not unfrequently when looking for a pig you may stumble upon a tiger, or a panther, or a bear, when the conditions of the hunt change. There is a story of an officer encountering a panther when out pig-sticking and spearing him. This story is now the wonder and envy of Indian society, and I do not know of any human proceeding more to be commended or avoided, according as you are trained to view such matters than spearing a panther. But the officer did so. Our party were prepared for such an emergency, but it did not come. When they came to the ground they mounted. The Colonel rode with the chief sportsmen and an interpreter. There were sixteen horsemen, two eamels, two bullock carts and beaters on foot. The chief was a fine, comely, lithe young man, who rode a horse like an Indian, with a keen, piercing eye, who looked upon the jungle as upon home and knew every feature of it. He wore a padded gown or riding coat, which looks like one of our comfortable morning wrappers, made of calico, and over this a flowing silk or brocaded tunic as a mark of his rank. When you go on the hunting ground the party divide, at distances far enough apart to cover a mile of the jungle. There are beaters on foot, who go into the grass and beat the game toward you, making loud noises. If you pass a sow or her young you keep on, allowing them to root at peace or scamper away. If a boar is seen the signal is given, either by a whistle or a call, sometimes by firing a pistol. Some of the beaters have pistols, so that if the boar should make a break and try to escape they can fire a blank shot and turn him. The boar will turn at the noise and the the flash; but if the boar is in distance you gather your reins, brace yourself in your saddle, take your spear and run at full speed. The boar always seeks flight. If at all in condition he will go at a pace which no horse can keep. But this does not last long. The first burst over and you gain on him. In time you ride him down, and, as you pass, you drive the spear into his flanks, or if you can into his back so as to sever his spine. But this is not often done. The law of the chase is that the first stroke of the spear gives you the right to the trophy. You wound the boar severely perhaps. Your spear is wrenched from your hand, is broken by the boar, who will snap the iron blade as easily as a stalk of cane. Even when wounded the boar will keep his flight. You pursue him and again spear him, and sometimes again and again. The animal, faint from the running, from the loss of blood from the wounds, comes to bay, stops and turns. Then comes the real interest of the chase. He turns to bay and makes a rush. Well for the horseman who can not only keep his seat, but so guide his horse that the boar will not plunge his tusk into his animal's flanks and rip him open. The Colonel, when he ran down his first boar, drove the spear. It was hastily, perhaps awkwardly done, and the boar snapped off the blade. When the boar turned it charged the Colonel's horse. He avoided the charge, the boar simply touching the Colonel's foot as he passed. Another horseman was not so fortunate, as the animal drove his tusk into its flank and made an ugly gash. Another spear was given the Colonel, who again speared the boar, and this time more effectively, for the animal turned over and died.

One pig is not a bad day's sport, but the morning was not far gone, and the Colonel felt that the spearing on his part had not been well done. It was his first trial, however, and he would have been pardoned had he come home content with his trophy. So the hunt went on. In a short time another boar was found and the Colonel charged it. This time the battle was in the Colonel's own hands. He had seen how the director of the hunt had managed his business, and the result was a triumph. Riding the boar out of his swift pace he drove the spear. When the animal turned he faced and fought. Another horse in this charge, ridden by an attendant, was wounded, the boar taking him in the shoulder and inflicting an ugly wound. Another attendant was thrown and bruised. But the end came, and the Colonel drove his spear home, thus securing his second pig, and glory enough for the day. It was then proposed to shoot antelope. The antelope is no less wary in the jungle than in our own prairie. He is wary and fleet. It is difficult to stalk him, for going on foot through a jungle, where the wildest of wild animals may come on you, is not a sensible proceeding. In Jeypore there are two ways of hunting the antelope. One is with the cheetah, an animal of the leopard species, of remarkable speed for a short run. The cheetah is taken and trained. I do not think he ever becomes thoroughly tamed, although I saw some in Jeypore led around by attendants. I did not test their docility, having the emotion of early menagerie days, and thinking it odd to see a long, creeping, spotted leopard pacing up and down the streets. The Maharajah has several in his hunting establishment, and, if our party had cared, would have given us a cheetah hunt. The animal is tamed—at least made tame enough to obey his keeper. He is taken in an ox cart to the jungle and hooded. The ox cart drives into the jungle, and so approaches the antelopes. The ox cart is so familiar, as the common wagon of the farmer, that its passing does not disturb them. A horseman or a traveler or a hunter, wearing a different tint of garment from the ordinary peasant, would set a whole herd in motion. The ox cart approaches within three or four hundred yards. The cheetah is unhooded and flies at his game. If successful he brings it down on the first run. Seizing the animal by the throat, there is no escaping. If, however, the distance is badly considered, and the antelope shows too much speed, or the cheetah is bewildered and does not spring at the moment, the antelope gets off, for the speed of the cheetah does not last beyond the first few hundred yards. He has no enterprise, no sense, and when his experiment fails stops, and would perhaps go leaping into the jungle if his keeper did not come and, covering him with a hood, lead him to his cart. If he succeeds and brings the antelope down he is allowed to drink his blood as a reward. This reward is the condition of tameness. Cheetah hunting is more an amusement of the natives than the English. It is a curious sport, and was shown to the Prince of Wales when in Jeypore. Good hunters, English hunters, think it a questionable proceeding to steal upon an antelope in disguise and attack him with a wild beast. The Colonel and his party had the ox carts at their disposal, and, satisfied with their exploits over the boar, went after the antelope. The carts drove within good shooting range, when the Colonel brought down a fine buck. This closed the day's work, for noon was coming, and it was thought best not to tempt too strongly the heat of the jungle. The Colonel came back to Jeypore with the tusks of the two boars and the horns of the antelope as his trophies. As a young American's first day in the jungle the result was a triumph for our expedition, and we felt so much interest in the tusks and the horns and the narrative of the day's adventures that we began to feel ourselves sharers in the glory, and that we, too, had been in the grass, charging the wild boar and pursuing the flying deer. The Colonel thanked the Maharajah for having given him so fine a day's sport. His Highness said if the General and party would only remain two or three days he would give them a memorable experience with tiger and bear and leopard and all that his jungles could afford.—*Corr. N. Y. Herald.*

French Society and Politics in the Provinces.

The establishment of the republic in France has been attended with so many remarkable political incidents that we have been apt to overlook that aspect of the subject which most strikes a foreign resident there—namely, the struggle between what is called "good society" and the men who have finally succeeded in setting up the new form of government. The following observations are those of a foreign resident who has watched the progress of republicanism, and the opposition to it, for many years. They are not collected from newspapers, but taken directly from life itself.

In the first place it is noticed that the profession of monarchy or republicanism does not go by money. A Frenchman living in the country may be very well off and still be an ardent republican; bnt when this happens he seldom has any pretensions either to birth or fashion; the rich republican is almost invariably a man of the middle class, whose forefathers were laborious and economical, and so accumulated wealth. At the same time the rich republican is a man without social ambition, a man who does not care to push his way into the society of the aristocracy. His friends are of his own class, and generally poorer than himself. He is plain in his dress and manners, generally drives a one-horse carriage, and gives himself no airs of superiority, which indeed would not be tolerated by the equality-loving society which he frequents. He is often fairly well educated, and either a doctor or a lawyer by profession, though his independent fortune relieves him from the necessity of practicing. He gets elected to some post of trust by the votes of his fellow-cizens, and is satisfied with some degree of local usefulness and importance, though he may aspire to the *conseil general* of his department, or even to *la deputation*. He has no notion of ever abandoning his republicanism, however rich he may become; he will never, so long as he lives, stick a *de* before his name or do anything to conceal his origin. Just at present there is a worthy provincial of this type at the Elysee, who has accepted the presidential chair.

The *nouveau riche* who wants to leave his own class and get into the local aristocracy is well aware that even the most moderate and circumspect republicanism would ruin all his prospects. The rural *noblesse* used to hate republicanism with much warmth, but since the elections the word hatred is much too mild to characterize their sentiments. They detest it utterly; they abhor, execrate, abominate it; they loathe the very sight of the initials R. F., and cannot be got to pronounce the words they represent; or, if ever by chance they do pronounce them, it is with a tone of contempt mingled with disgust. They have ingenious peri-phrases to avoid the odious word, and speak of *"le gouvernement qui nou regit,"* or of *"cet etat deplorable des choses que nous voyans aujourd'hui."* It is not in accordance with the tone of the rural aristocracy to admit that the republic can effect any good whatever. The correct thing is to deplore the wretched state of the country, the absence of a *lendemaio*, the degradation of France in the eyes of Europe, and to anticipate a tremendous cataclysm in which all property will be swept away. Since the Senatorial elections gave a republican majority to the upper house it is the mark of a gentleman of the provinces to express a grim satisfaction in the idea that his country is going to the devil with greatly accelerated speed. "We have but one chance now," he is expected to say, "and that is the suicide of the democracy in the intoxication of its perilous freedom. The sooner it destroys itself by its own folly the better for the future of the country—if it is to have any future."

The most moderate republican, the mildest liberal even, soon finds himself out of place, unless he has hypocracy enough to say these things himself, and to approve of them energetically whenever they are said by others. But he has to tolerate much more than this if he intends to keep his place in aristocratic circles. He must listen to long accounts of republican rapacity, to stories of the enormous fortunes which Gambetta and others have created for themselves by robbing the public purse. He must accept and maintain the theory that selfish greed is the only motive which can possibly animate a republican. The received doctrine is that when a royalist gets elected to the Chamber of Deputies his object is to maintain moral order; but when a republican aspires to the same honor he thinks of nothing but the pay. The prefects appointed by the reactionary cabinet after the Seize Mai were men devoted to a sacred cause; the prefects appointed by Dufare are devoted to filthy lucre and the lusts of the flesh. The courts of justice are generally occupied by reactionary magistrates who have often hunted down republicans without mercy, these same republicans being now in many instances elevated by the votes of their fellow-citizens to positions of trust and influence as a protest against what they look upon as persecution. The rule in aristocratic society is to treat all these condemnations seriously, and speak of their victims as a sort of ticket-of-leave men.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

"Sociables satisfactorily oystered," is a quaint advertisement.

An Eloper Turns Up.

Lieut. A. H. Fletcher, of the United States Navy, who, on February 18, eloped from Baltimore with the daughter of his boarding-house keeper, is at present a guest of the Government, or rather, of the officers of the receiving ship *St. Louis*, lying at the League Island Navy Yard. Up to a week ago the whereabouts of Fletcher were a mystery. Last Thursday week, unaccompanied, he entered the Mercantile Hotel, on Tenth street, above Chestnut, and engaged a room for two days. In the evening he indited a letter to Secretary of the Navy Thompson, informing that official that he was very ill, and requesting that orders should be given for his admission to League Island Navy Yard. In this communication he complained of troubles in the head in such terms as to convey the impression that he was not exactly compos mentis. After mailing the epistle the very sick man found his way to Miller's Winter Garden, where he remained until after midnight. On the following day (Friday) he displayed great enxiety in regard to some letters which he expected, and spent the whole day watching for the postmen as they went their rounds. No missive came, however. On Saturday, while Fletcher was gone for a stroll, an ambulance from the Navy Yard rolled up to the door of the hotel and awaited his return. Notwithstanding his letter to Secretary Thompson, Fletcher seemed nervous when he came back and noticed the vehicle. First writing and mailing a postal card to some unknown party, the "sick" man mounted the seat alongside of the driver, and was driven to the Navy Yard, where he has since remained. The officers at this place acted upon instructions received from the Navy Department, authorizing them to receive the Lieutenant and place him under medical treatment. Since he has been there he has shown no signs of mental aberration, although his actions have been closely watched by those about him. He is a man of middle size, slender in build, florid complexion, with the front part of his head devoid of hair. He has seen nearly forty years of life.

At the time of the elopement Fletcher was under a suspension of two years for deserting from the ill-fated United States steamer *Huron*, just prior to her departure on the voyage on which she was lost. After the wreck of the vessel he claimed that his action was caused by a premonition that the ship would go down. Those who know him say he is brimful of premonitions. He is a married man and has one child. The elopement created a genuine sensation, as no one was aware that he entertained any improper feelings for Miss Bailey, the subject of his guilty love, who has not yet seen eighteen summers. He paid every attention to his wife, who comes from high society, up to the hour of his elopement.

What action will be taken in Fletcher's case by the Navy Department is not yet known. It is believed, however, that as soon as the attending physicians have formed an opinion in regard to his mental aberration allegation, he will be court martialed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He can also be tried for a breach of discipline, the articles of suspension ordering him to remain within the boundaries of the State of Maryland until the expiration of the two years. In the meantime he may be considered under arrest, as the officers have instructions to prevent his leaving the Navy Yard.—*Philadelphia Record.*

An Oriental Novelette.

Under the reign of the first Caliph there was a merchant in Bagdad, equally rich and avaricious. One day he had bargained with a porter to carry home for him a large basket of porcelain vases for ten *paras*. As they went along he said to the man:

"My friend you are young and I am old; you can still earn plenty; strike off, I beseech you, a para from your hire."

"Willingly," replied the porter.

This request was repeated again and again, until, when they reached the the house, the porter had only a single para to receive. As they went up stairs the merchant said:

"If you will resign the last para, I will give you three pieces of advice."

"Be it so," said the porter.

"Well, then," said the merchant, "if any one tells you it is better to be fasting than feasting, do not believe him. If any one tells you it is better to be poor than rich, do not believe him. If any one tells you it is better to walk than to ride, do not believe him."

"My dear sir," replied the astonished porter, "I knew these things before; but if you will listen to me, I will give you such advice as you never heard."

The merchant turned round, and the porter, throwing the basket down the staicase, said to him:

"If any one tells you that one of your vases is unbroken, do not believe him."

Before the merchant could reply the porter made his escape, thus punishing his employer for his miserly greediness.

COMING BACK TO LIFE.—A little boy about six years old, who is visiting at his uncle's, John B. Moseley, had a violent attack of croup. Dr. Kingsbury was called in, but was unable to check the progress of the disease. In a few hours he pronounced the child dead, and Mr. Moseley started for assistance in laying out the body. In a few minutes the face of the child began to flush, and soon after there were faint appearances of respiration, and to the astonishment of all present the child opened his eyes and began to talk. Though not yet out of danger, there is hope of his recovery.—*Hartford Courant.*

In virtue and in health we love to be instructed as well as physicked with pleasure.—*La Bruyere.*

The Business Outlook.

The month of May has opened with the most flattering prospects, far more so than the most sanguine anticipated three months since.

A morning's visit to the principal commission houses and jobbers has confirmed all that the *Traveller* has heretofore expressed as to the hopeful future. The head of one of the oldest commission houses in Boston remarked that the simple fact of the banks and bankers taking the large number of government bonds on such favorable terms was in itself an indication of perfectly restored confidence, and the immediate result of this was the rise of stocks, and the unlocking of large amounts of capital and throwing it out for investment, and the increased movement in stocks has given confidence in other directions.

Many of the woolen manufacturers have contracted for large amounts of goods months ahead, and such mills as the Middlesex, Washington and Manchester are making full up to their capacity.

The managing partner of the largest cotton goods commission house remarked that at no time since 1870 have the jobbers expressed so much confidence in the future, and from a theoretical and practical point of view, he felt convinced that the present year would see business placed substantially where it was before the war. The large jobbers like Jordan, Marsh & Co., who have heretofore kept their stocks down, are now stocking largely.

Passing from the dry goods trade and coming to the boot and shoe trade, the great specialty of Boston, we find an equal degree of expectation and confidence. Matters have here decidedly touched bottom, and passing along to an upward look. A partner of one of the leading manufacturing houses remarked that he expected during the present month a large number of buyers here from the West and Southwest than have been here before for several years. The purchasers at the west that have attained great proportions during preceding years, are now visibly falling off, and the large buyers are manifesting their preference for buying direct at Boston.

This will have an improving effect upon the market generally. The trade anticipates no more failures this season.

The other leading branches of business are always more or less governed by the rise or fall in the dry goods and boot and shoe trades, and the same impetus that is being given to those two is permeating all the others.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Tour of the Rebel Prisons.

Mr. P. Henry O'Connell, of the firm of Caskin, O'Connell & Co., of this place, showed us this week a pair of handcuffs which he had just received from his comrade and fellow-prisoner, Mr. William Banty, of Indiana, the irons being the same that bound the two together when they escaped from the jail at Columbia, S. C., in 1864, from which place they made their way to the Union army at Knoxville, Tenn., a distance of 350 miles. The handcuffs themselves are of an old and simple pattern, which were easily unfastened, with a key made from a nail, soon after getting out of prison. But the incidents connected with their use will cause them to be treasured with much care and pride by Mr. O'Connell.

While talking of the escape, Mr. O'Connell soon convinced us that his experience as a prisoner in the South would form an interesting paragraph for our readers, and we accordingly here present the same. At the age of 16 years he enlisted at Amesbury, Mass., in Company E, 14th Mass. Infantry. Was captured before Petersburg, June 22, 1864, and sent to Libby Prison, and from there to Belle Isle, and from there was started for Andersonville, but escaped at Saulsbury, and was recaptured by hounds (receiving severe wounds, marks of which he showed us on his arm), and confined at Columbia. Escaped from Columbia jail by digging under the wall, was again captured at Newbern and sent to Saulsbury, and from there back to Columbia, where he was bucked and gagged for 24 hours, but fell and cut his head at the end of 8 hours, so that he was let off for the other 16 hours.

Two weeks later he again escaped, and floated 31 miles on a log, down Black river to the Savannah river, where he was again captured and sent back to Columbia jail, where he was confined in a dungeon for 10 days. Afterwards made another escape, with three others, was captured and sent to Charleston, and from there to Andersonville, where he witnessed the execution, by our own men, of three of their number for robbing their comrades. From Andersonville he was again returned to Columbia, and from there again made a final escape, hand-cuffed, to Mr. Banty, and making his way over the mountains entered the Union lines at Knoxville on Christmas day, 1864, weighing 95 pounds, against 150 when he left Amesbury.—*Danvers Mirror.*

We may sentimentalize about the sacredness of human life; we may deplore the waywardness of human nature, which has turned a bright and promising young man into a thief. The inexorable laws of society, written or unwritten, will hold him guiltless who shoots down the man who invades his domestic circle, bent on plunder. And the man who takes the life of the invader under such circumstances is applauded for his courageous defense.—*N. Y. Times.*

The English language is wonderful for its aptness of expression. When a number of men and women get together and look at each other from the sides of a room, that's called a sociable. When a hungry crowd calls upon a poor minister and eats him out of house and home, that's called a donation party.—*Turner's Falls Reporter.*

A Desirable Invention.

Apparently one of the most feasible, and, in many respects, the most desirable improvements in heating railway coaches, is the device of Mr. Collins, the mechanical engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad. The plan is to place in the baggage car of the train a large boiler, in which water is to be heated. This supplies pipes which run through the train, the connection between the cars being by means of hose. Under each seat are branch pipes connected with the main pipe. Four air-boxes under each car, allow fresh air to pass over the heated pipes, thus supplying the cars constantly with pure air. The hot water is forced to the end of the car through the pipes on one side, and is returned on the other by a Worthington force pump. A constant stream of water is thus forced through the pipes, insuring a uniform degree of heat. The cars may be heated to a high temperature, by rapidly passing the water through the pipes, or the temperature lessened by reducing the speed. It is claimed that this method is much more economical and safer than any other, produces an even temperature and avoids the danger of fire in case of collision or accident. Any one who has traveled in cold weather knows some of the discomforts and dangers in cars heated in the ordinary way by stoves. Each car requires a separate fire, and while one car may be too hot, the next one may be too cold; and, at the best, the temperature is constantly fluctuating. And a hot car full of passengers is generally badly ventilated. If a system of uniform heating by steam can be made practicable, the heat can be controlled at will by one attendant, and the air of the car can be constantly renewed with pure, but well-warmed air, which will displace the vitiated air. Such a desideratum is greatly to be desired, and the inventor who meets the public demand in this respect with a practical system will do his fellow men a good turn.—*Hawk-Eyeiems.*

The World in Miniature.

Mr. Grube, a maker of wax images in this city, has constructed what is claimed to be the largest globe of the world, showing the ranges of mountains, and other peculiarities of the surface of the earth in relief, now in existence. Its diameter is four feet and about one inch, the scale being 1 in 10,000,000. The range of even the Himalayas would not be visible upon this globe if the same scale were adopted for the elevations as for the map, and accordingly the relief is made upon a scale which exaggerates heights twenty times. The oceans, seas and rivers are colored blue; the continents are yellow; the glaciers, ice-bergs and floating cakes of ice white. Plains and mountain ranges are clearly shown, and every part of the world is exhibited in its true character. Red, black and white lines cross the globe to indicate the isothermal belts, the variations of the magnetic needle, the date line where ships correct their logs by skipping from Saturday to Monday, and vice versa, and other facts of like character. The map has been corrected in the light of the latest discoveries down to two months ago. The northern coast of Siberia has been much altered in the atlasses by the Nordenskeldt expedition, the ships sailing in deep water over places marked a five hundred miles inland, and being compelled to go hundreds of miles around promontories, etc., which are occupied on the maps by bodies of water. The globe is made of wood. The relief is formed by wax. Mr. Grube has been two years in perfecting his globe, and Chief-Justice Daly and other geographers have lately been giving attention to it. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Progress at Jerusalem.

Recent letter writers tell us that there are more signs of business and social activity at Jerusalem now than at any time since the days when it was the capital of Israel's kings. In and about the city many new buildings are going up and this naturally calls for an increase of agricultural and manufacturing interests in the neighborhood. The number of workers is growing and the idlers are pushed to the wall—as they should be.

This result is due not to the efforts of our co-religionists in Palestine and their friends in other countries but to the activity of Russia and Germany as antiquarians and colonists. Russia especially seems bent upon colonizing in the Holy Land, probably with a view to counteracting a supposed preponderating influence on the part of England. The czar looks with a jealous eye on that portion of the world's map, and quietly encourages a religious fanaticism on the part of the Greek church in that direction. The lower classes in Russia are ignorant and superstitious—and the same may be said of the wealthier and more aristocratic inhabitants of that country. Their adoration of certain localities in Jerusalem is blind, but it is real, and a large expenditure of money in the way of pilgrimages and shrines is a natural consequence. This tends, of course, toward building up business interests and the people of Palestine will gather the harvest of gold that will follow.—*Hebrew Leader.*

MEN OF FORCE.—There is always room for men of force—live men; the smartest must take the lead. Most men are capable of greater things than they perform, and all require the proper opportunity. A feeble man can see the farms that are fenced and tilled, the houses and barns that are actually built, but a strong man sees possible houses and thrifty farms.

But little do men perceive what solitude is, and how far it extends. For a crowd is no company; men's faces are but like pictures in a gallery, and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.

How to Make a Fresh-Water Aquarium.

The fresh-water aquarium or drawing-room fish pond is a pleasing and interesting ornament for a city or suburban town. It is cheaply and easily made, and requires but little care. Comparatively few persons can adorn their homes with costly pictures and statues, but almost any one with a love of nature and art can have an aquarium, fulfilling in miniature realities the glowing and poetic water legends of Northern and Oriental climes. It is the expression of the cultured taste, more than the embellishment of wealth, that makes a charming home.

A tank for a fresh-water aquarium may be constructed of four plates of glass, with a large piece of slate, marble or metal for the bottom; or the tank may be made wholly of metal and set like a large sink in a bay or oriel window. We have seen an aquarium of this kind surrounded with growing plants, in the midst of which is a miniature cottage covered with mosses, a perfect living picture, as it were, of the charms of rural life. The successful fresh water aquarium is a thing of recent date, and we cannot better give a view of its requisites than by showing how it was perfected by the English naturalist, Mr. Warrington. It used to be found a difficult thing to keep even gold and silver fish alive for any considerable length of time in the common glass globes. Fish emit carbonic acid gas, which soon poisons a confined body of water, destroying animal life. It was, however, at last discovered that plants consume this gas, using as food the noxious vapors emitted by animals. Starting with this principle, Mr. Warrington set about breeding fish in tanks with the aid of marine plants. He succeeded admirably at first, but, after a time, a change came over his little world. The water became impure and the fish perished. By the aid of the microscope he discovered a vegetable poison arising from the decaying plants. But in rivers and ponds plants decay without destroying animal life. What was the reason? The experimentalist went to a pond in the vicinity and explored the bottom with care. He found decaying vegetable matter, but, likewise, water snails doing duty as scavengers. In constructing your aquarium you will, therefore, supply the water with growing plants, such as delicate grasses, mosses, ferns, and with snails and mussels to consume decaying vegetation. If the window-sink is used for the aquarium, it is well to surround it with growing plants like calla lily, and to cover the bottom with clusters of pebbles and marine shells.

In selecting fishes for the aquarium, gold and silver fish will of course have the first choice, and after that the minnows. The beauty of these fish, their habits and the management they require aretoo well known for an extended notice in a necessarily brief article. The perch is a suitable fish for a fresh water aquarium, for a reason that may not be well known. It is one of the few fishes that may be trained, and made to show its docility by taking food from the fingers. The pike, which is the shark of fresh water, may be put into an aquarium with gold fish and perch, but not with other fishes. Even with the gold fish it is not to be fully trusted, as when hungry it has been known to eat its own species.

The trout is a handsome fish, with its crimson, spotted sides, but like the pike it must be well fed and kept away from smaller fishes. The eel may be used with safety—a small one, and frogs may be kept with larger fish.

The merot may also be added to the happy family, notwithstanding the antipathy against it on account of its resemblance to the lizard; it is perfectly harmless. During the breeding season it exhibits a variety of shining colors—orange, olive, green, with a mottling of brown and scarlet. The water spider is a curious insect, and, if possible, should be secured for the aquarium. It spends the greater part of its time beneath the water, coming to the surface to seize its prey and to obtain a fresh supply of air for its subaquatic home. Reclining figures of plaster may be added, and if the tank be a large one, an artificial island of stones, mosses and ferns, with a siphon fountain, may be made in the middle.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—One quart blackberry juice; one pound of white sugar; one-half ounce grated nutmeg and the same of powdered cinnamon; one-quarter of an ounce of allspice; the same of powdered cloves, and one pint of best brandy. Tie the spices in thin muslin bags; boil juice, sugar and spices together for fifteen minutes, skimming well; add the brandy and set aside in a closely covered vessel to cool. When perfectly cold strain out the spices and bottle, sealing the corks. This is an excellent remedy for diarrhea.

RIPE TOMATO PRESERVES.—Seven pounds sound, yellow tomatoes and six pounds of sugar, the juice of three large lemons. Peel the tomatoes and let all stand together over night; drain off the syrup and boil it, skimming well; then put in the tomatoes and boil gently for twenty minutes; take out the tomatoes with a skimmer and spread on dishes to cool. Boil down the syrup until it thickens; put the preserves in jars and fill up with hot syrup.

PRESERVED CURRANTS.—Ten pounds currants, seven pounds sugar. Take the stems from seven pounds of the currants, and press the juice from the other three pounds. When the juice and sugar are made into a hot syrup, put in the currants and boil until thick and rich.

SPONGE CAKE.—Ten eggs, and pound of granulated sugar, well beaten together; beat the whites to a froth; then add half pound of flour and one teaspoonful baking powder; then add the whites of the eggs.

THE WINTERS ADVOCATE.

Dwight L. Hackett,.....Editor.

SATURDAY, : : MAY 24, 1879.

List Of Yolo County Postoffices.

Woodland. [county seat]	Louis Walker.
Winters	Lorenzo Moody.
Grafton	S. J. Fryatt.
Yolo	Geo. F. Wherry.
Davisville	L. C. Drummond
Madison	Dr W. E. Fifield
Capay	E. E. Pirkins.
Blacks Station	C. S. Huston.
Dunnigan	C. S. Gray.
Plainfield	A. Woldorf.

PREPARING TO LOSE.

The New Conststitution Party is being rapidly organized, and is being put in shape to come out about third best in the race this Fall. What took place in the State election of 1875 will be repeated this year. During that campaign it was argued that nearly all the honest Republicans and Democrats were going to lay party aside and help in the great cause of reform by electing Bidwell Governor. When the votes were counted the Independent candidate had less than anybody. The people believed that the other candidates were just as good men, and the Democrats voted with their party, while the Republicans were divided, Bidwell being a Republican in principles. The same thing will happen this year. If the nominee of the New Constitution Party for Governor is a Democrat, the Democratic party will suffer the most from division in its ranks, and the Republican candidate will doubtless be elected, carrying the rest of the State ticket with him. If a Republican is put at the head of the new party ticket, the reverse will be the result. The majority of men will vote with their party when party principles are concerned, as they surely will be in our State and Congressional elections next September. This laying party aside is all very well in county elections, and in elections like the one just past, but when National politics are concerned, it will not be done, no matter how near right. We say then, do not be led away by the idea that there is no politics involved in the coming contest. There is, and the losing party will see it when it is too late.

The Democratic State Convention has been postponed until July 1st.

The Legislature to be elected this Fall will have to elect a successor to Senator Booth, and yet they tell us politics will not enter into the fight.

Republicans are chuckling over this new party move, as they see in it a fine chance to elect their entire State ticket. If they can only divide the Democracy they are safe.

The way in which the San Francisco *Call* is cringing to Kearney is as disgusting as it is contemptible. That paper fawns to anybody who opposes the *Chronicle*.

The State Convention of the New Constitution Party is called to meet at Sacramento on June 25th. Yolo is entitled to 4 delegates according to the apportionment.

If the Democrats will put up a statesman for Congress this Fall, there will be no trouble in electing him. The people of this District don't want a third-rate politician.

The Sacramento *Bee* claims that the 20 hold-over Senators are not legislated out of office by the adoption of the new Constitution. There will very likely be a scramble over contested seats.

It is said that the Republican party was never better organized in this State than at the present time, and are highly elated over the idea of a new party, feeling that victory will be so much the easier for them with three or four tickets in the field.

If Kearney could be nominated for some office so as to give the intelligent voters of the State a chance, they would lose no time in casting him into the oblivion where he and his kind belong. His utterances would be a disgrace to an idiotic chimpanzee.

It is rumored that Lloyd Tevis will be made President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, *vice* Leland Stanford, whose mental faculties have become so impaired by his recent illness as to render him incapable of managing the affairs of such a gigantic corporation.

Kearney and the San Francisco *Chronicle* have declared war and commenced hostilities. Kearney fires a volley of pistol shots at the proprietors of that paper each night at the meetings of the Ward Clubs, and they come back at him next day with a whole broadside of cannon, charged with such red-hot shot as only the *Chronicle* knows how to pour into an enemy. Kearney will be the worst used up man in California before they get through with him. When it comes to throwing mud the *Chronicle* is right there.

A NEW CONSTITUTION MAN SPEAKS.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking perhaps you might spare room in your valuable paper for a few words from one of your regular subscribers, I take this opportunity of addressing you. And, in the outset, let me pay you the highest compliment I know how to bestow upon an editor: That in the intense conflict which has just swept over this State, and from which a myriad host of honest voters have marched triumphant, bearing aloft our glorious New Constitution for their banner, your earnest utterances have been resonant with the true ring of honesty, independence and ability. Your bold and fearless advocacy of the dearest rights of the people, as set forth and vindicated in the new instrument, must place you high in the people's confidence, and entitle your opinions to the great degree of weight which your honest and independent course demands for them.

In these days of monopolized statesmen, subsidized editors, and dishonest politicians, it is truly refreshing to any candid and enquiring mind to peruse the columns of a straightforward and independent newspaper. Every county should have one, standing forth a vigilant sentinel of the true interests of its people, and stands in need of it much more than of the inevitable dunderhead and milksop *organs* of its political parties.

And in this connection, Mr. Editor, have you ever tried to imagine what would become of our average American citizen if he should be deprived of his nasty, stale old dish of political balderdash, which time out of mind he has been in the daily habit of assimilating as mental pabulum? As for myself, though naturally not taking very kindly to politics, I have, with a few exceptions, for the last twenty-five years, cast my ballot at our periodical elections, imagining sometimes that I thrilled with a sort of dim ecstasy in exercising my rights as an American citizen, but it seems to me that I swallowed the same boiled-over mess of politics years ago that I inadvertently commenced to read yesterday in one of our dailies.

But, sir, once in a while, even in that desert of tediousness, the political arena, there will spring up a breeze to fan the mind of the most indolent politician into something of a languid interest. The most indifferent and most stoical individual will sometimes be aroused to an active sympathy for an under dog in the fight. When we see a great, gaunt, ungainly whelp going down through the main street of a country village in a half trot, half lope, with one eye fixed on space, and the other glancing suspiciously from side to side to avoid if possible an unforseen attack from unknown enemies of his own kind, we sympathize with that canine, although he has just walloped the butcher's trained terrier at the other end of the street in a rough-and-tumble scrimmage, for we know that dog will be a badly wooled animal before he emerges upon his native heath. Every black-and-tan cur, whiffet, fice, mongrel, blood-hound and bull-pup in that village will have some of his hair and a small pinch of his skin before he reaches his rural home with his tail between his legs, covered with numerous opportunities for the application of canine court-plaster—a whipped, degraded and dejected cur.

I think, sir, that at the present time I see something looming up in the political horizon that might remind us of that dog—a great, ungainly, discordant, disorganized, headless political party, attempting to foist into office, and to pack through on its back, a steamship load of political mummies and skeletons, because by main strength and awkwardness they won an almost unparalleled victory in adopting the new Constitution in a contest untrammeled by side issues, and when the enemy were in plain view; where courage, resolution and endurance were the only moral qualities required. A conflict in which the common enthusiasm made a hero and a leader of every man; where skilled generals had no occasion to resort to their skill, nor stubborn subalterns forced to hold their men in line of battle under threats of punisment.

But the new Constitution is an accomplished fact. The question whether it shall or shall not be our fundamental law is forever laid at rest. It is immaterial to us, its sincere and honest supporters, whether Tom, Dick or Harry got the offices or not. We adopted it because we believe in its just and healthful and life-giving provisions, not because we wanted a pack of dead-beats and blatherskites to draw our official salaries. But we have adopted it, and the question naturally arises, how shall we secure its enforcement, and a just and honest interpretation of its mandates and prohibitions? As honest and sensible men, how shall we proceed to reap the full benefit of the victory we have won? We are aware of the desperation of the contest, what a mighty effort it cost to accomplish the result. Would it be wise to engage in another conflict when the odds against us are still greater, from the skill and wariness of our enemies, and the defection of our natural allies? Already one great army of our supporters have notified us that they will no longer wage the war under our banner, but insist upon doing so subject alone to their own dictation, and claiming the right to all the fruits.

I believe that we are entitled to a preferance in choosing the persons upon whom the duties of enforcing and interpreting the new instrument will fall. I believe that will be willingly conceded to us, provided we use reasonable discretion in choosing them. We believe it to be our duty to select such men. The simple question remaining is, how shall we proceed to obtain good, honest and reliable persons to fulfill these duties? There are two plans open to our acceptance, and but two. First, to form a new party with no nominees but persons who supported the new Constitution. Secondly, to endeavor by an honest and earnest method to nominate upon our regular tickets good, true and honorable men, who in good faith and with full integrity will give to the new instrument its just dues.

Is it possible to secure such nominations from the old parties? I answer without hesitation, it is. Every party must submit to the domination of its majority, no matter what may be the reason of its choice. Its very existence demands this sacrifice from the minority. The great principles for which the party contends require such sacrifices every day of our lives, and by settling these difficulties amicably within the party itself, the principles which we avow suffer no hazard. And if we can obtain our wishes without deserting our party ranks, what object can we, devoted with all singleness of heart, to the new Constitution, have in the creation of a new party? It is much safer for us to hold the balance of power within our own party lines, than to attempt another contest with the odds greatly against us. I speak these words understandingly, for every man who has ever undertaken to carry out a pet political project by open hostility to existing political parties, has found to his cost that the attachment of nearly all men to their political principles is much stronger than any predilection to any new ism, and that they will always in times of political excitement abandon the ism to its fate, and renew allegiance to the party. This may be all wrong, but it is nevertheless true.

I say then, that if it is reasonable to suppose our ends may be accomplished by remaining faithful to our political principles, the new party is unnecessary. If there is a clear probability that a new party will fail to accomplish its designs, it is our duty as honest and sensible men not to risk the great principles we have contended for to such an arbitration. If our first consideration be to carry into effect our new organic law, it is the most sensible and reasonable course to make the attempt within the party lines. If our first consideration be to breathe a new official life into a hecatomb of political mummies, and the Constitution itself be only a secondary matter, why let us form a new party. But, sir, I feel that I can point with almost prophetic finger to the certain defeat of that party, and with it irretrievable injury to the cause of the new Constitution. If defeated, as it most certainly will be, not one friend to it will be left clothed with official power from Siskiyou to San Diego. Its benefits, for which we have labored so strenuously, will be frittered away by evasive legislation and technical rulings of the Courts. Sir, I implore every friend to the new Constitution to stop and ponder before he decides to support any new party, framed for the sole purpose of advocating it. Remember that it has been adopted; that its provisions are now the law of the land; that a large number of its quondam opponents must and will accept its dictates as a finality; that the present excitement and all issues arising therefrom are ephemeral in their nature, that they cannot possibly continue longer than until the day after the coming election; that immediately upon the heels of this contest approaches one of the most momentous struggles to be handed to our posterity upon the pages of history; that the formation of a new party at this time in antagonism to the old ones will engender associations and prejudices that will jeopardize the welfare of whole millions, and may cost many of you the sacrifice of principles for which you have battled long years of time. I am no friend of political manipulations. I believe, sincerely, that more injury has been done to our free institutions through the machinations of designing politicians than in any other way. And I say to the honest voters who have won our great victory, stand firmly to the helm; keep within safe waters and do not embark upon dangerous and unknown seas under the leadership of men not fully to be trusted, if you wish to behold the great and good principles of our glorious New Constitution carried out to their full extent, dispensing renewed prosperity and happiness to the people of this great State. Yours,

NEW CONSTITUTION FOREVER.

KNIGHT'S LANDING, May 20th.

The vote polled in San Francisco on the 7th inst. was 10,000 less than the number of names on the Great Register. It is said that a very full vote was cast, and it has been asked, where were those 10,000 voters. The Sacramento *Record* goes off the handle, and claims they were opposers of the new Constitution who carelessly stayed away from the polls. The truth is that nearly all the legal voters in San Francisco voted at the late election. In 1876 the large vote was caused by repeaters who voted nearly every dead man on the Register. The fraud will be unearthed some day, and the people will then see how this State gave a majority for Hayes.

WHAT CAUSES THE EXODUS.

The following is a copy of the circular that causes the negroes of Mississippi and Louisiana to leave their homes for Kansas:

[Strictly private.]

ATTENTION COLORED MEN!

OFFICE COLORED COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Topeka, Kan., Feb. 2, 1879.

Your brethren and friends throughout the North have observed with painful solicitude the outrages heaped upon you by your rebel masters, and are doing all they can to alleviate your miseries and provide for your future happiness and prosperity. President Hayes, by his iniquitous Southern policy, has deserted you, while the Democrats, who have control of Congress, will seek to enslave you if you remain in the South, and, to protect you from their designs, the Colonization Society has been organized by the government to provide land for each head of a family, which will be given in bodies of 160 acres, gratuitously. This land is located in the best portion of Kansas, in close proximity to Topeka, and is very productive. Here there are no distinctions in society; all are on an equality. Leave the land of oppression and come to Kansas.

LYCURGUS P. JONES, President.

John Sherman has written a letter to a friend in New York in which he says that although he could easily be Governor of Ohio, he declines the honor, as he is much better fitted for the Presidency of the United States.

CONSOLIDATION!

To the People of Winters and Vicinity:

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION to the fact that we have bought and taken charge of the popular Corner Store of F. S. FREEMAN & Co., and also that we have

CONSOLIDATED

Our former establishment with the one above mentioned at the

PIONEER STORE,

Corner First and Main Streets,

WOODLAND.

We are now prepared to meet the demands of Farmers in all kinds of Merchandise, including

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Of which we are constantly keeping a Large, Fresh, and well selected stock.

Our prices are lower than any others in the county.

Our terms are easier than any others in the county.

Our facilities are better than any others in the county,

For which reasons we can offer better inducements to farmers than any other firm in the county. It will certainly be to your interest to trade with us when in Woodland, and it shall be our constant aim to prove the above assertions.

Respectfully,

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

Corner First and Main Sts., Woodland. mar15

Golden State Mills,

MADISON, YOLO CO., CAL.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO FIRST-CLASS Milling, at lowest rates.

Flour, Grain, Corn Meal, Ground Feed, etc.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Parties at Winters and Vacaville will find it to their interest to do their milling at Madison. All orders addressed to GOLDEN STATE MILLS will receive prompt attention.

S. WOOTEN & SONS.

GREAT SACRIFICE!

The Undersigned having Purchased the Entire Stock of Merchandise of the firm of BLUM SONS & CO., of Dixon,

AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will offer to the People of Yolo and Solano Counties the Large and Select Stock of Choice Goods FOR CASH, at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!

GOODS MUST BE SOLD WITHIN SIXTY DAYS!

REGARDLESS OF COST.

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

MOSES BLUM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Bargains!

—IN—

F-U-R-N-I-T-U-R-E!

Mattresses, Etc.

Patent Adjustable Easy Chair.

Stock and prices low enough for the multitude.

W. D. COMSTOCK,

5th & K St., Sacramento, Cal.

my10-3m

NEW FIRM!

H. R. LINNELL & CO.,

37 and 39 J Street, Sacramento.

HARDWARE

—AND—

Agricultural Implements.

AGENTS FOR THE

Mitchell Wagons,

Weyrich Headers,

Anson Woods' Mowers & Reapers,

Buckeye Wheel Rakes,

Which we offer as first-class Goods. We also have a full line of Forks, Rakes, and all Harvesting Tools, with a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE.

We invite all to call and see us, or send us their orders.

We shall, by fair dealing, endeavor to merit patronage, and by selling at favorable rates, make it an object to purchase our goods.

Address,

H. H. LINNELL & CO.
Sacramento.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

H. H. LINNELL. may10-2m GEO. O. BATES.

THE SEWING MACHINE OF TO-DAY.

"DOMESTIC"
THE LIGHT RUNNING

The Most Efficient and Enduring of

SEWING MACHINES.

It saves muscle, health, time and temper. Does the widest range of work with the least adjusting, least noise and least effort.

LADIES USE THE

DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS

They are unsurpassed in STYLE and peafect in FIT.

Send stamp for catalogue. Good Agents wanted in every town.

Address, **J. W. EVANS,**
29 Post Street, San Francisco.
Mechanic's Institute Building.

T. M. PRIOR,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER

Importer from the East.

Everything in my line will be kept on hand or made to order in first-class style.

Two doors west of Express Office,

Main Street, Woodland.

mar15

French Restaurant.

WHEN YOU GO TO WOODLAND get your meals at the French Restaurant, where you will find the best table in Yolo county. OYSTERS served in every style.

TWO DOORS WEST OF EXPRESS OFFICE,

B. DENNERY, Prop.

C. W. PROCTOR,

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,

Dealer in

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Under Craft Hotel, Main Street,.....Woodland.

WESTERN FIRE INS. COMPANY

—OF—

SAN FRANCISCO.

Takes risks at a Lower Rate than any of the Board Companies.

D. L. HACKETT,
Agent for Winters.

NEW STORE.

HENRY CRANER

Has opened a new store in Winters, and intends to keep on hand a well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES

MERCHANDISE, ETC.

Having bought my goods for cash, and my expenses being light, I shall sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in San Francisco, Sacramento, or Woodland.

I MEAN WHAT I SAY.

Give me a call when you want anything in my line and you will be convinced.

HENRY CRANER.

ap26

GREAT REDUCTION!

—IN—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

FANCY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.

The above goods will be sold for the next 60 DAYS at 25 per cent. less than they can be bought in any other place in this county.

DRESS GOODS, worth 30 and 35 cts.		15 Cts.
" " "	50 "	25 "
" " "	75 "	40 "
" " "	1 00 "	62½ "
MEN'S SUITS, worth $20,		$12.50
" " " $25,		15,00

Call in before purchasing elsewhere,

Haas & Kauffman.

Winters.

BANK OF WOODLAND.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....President.
P. S. FREEMAN.....Vice-President.
C. W. BUSH.....Cashier.

Money Loaned on Rdal Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

EXCHANGES DRAWN ON EASTERN OR EUROPEAN CITIES.

Collections Receive Prompt Attention.

County Warrants, Greenbacks, and all Negotiable Securities, bought and sold.

THE WINTERS ADVOCATE.

Issued at Winters, Yolo county, Cal., every Saturday,

BY DWIGHT L. HACKETT,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS:

One Year—in advance.....$2 00
Six Months.....1 25

ADVERTISING RATES:

Per Square, first insertion.....$1 00
Subsequent insertions.....50
Regular advertisements, 1 column, per mo.....12 00
" " ½ " " " 7 00
" " ¼ " " " 4 00
Professional Cards, per month.....1 00
Local Notices, per line, first insertion.....10
Subsequent insertions.....05

LOUIS WALKER, Postmaster, is our authorized agent at Woodland, and all advertisements and subscriptions may be left with him.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Mail closes daily at the Post office at Winters, Cal., for all parts, at 2:30 P. M. Also for the North and East at 8:30 P. M. Madison and Capay at 11:30 A. M.

OFFICE HOURS.

Post office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 o clock, P. M. to 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock A. M.

Mail matter for the morning train going North and East, should be in the Postoffice the evening before.

LORENZO MOODY, Postmaster.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Politics are mixed.

Don't forget the ball next Friday night.

The hotels are gradually assuming a livelier appearance.

Put on your plug hats when you start for Woodland this morning, boys.

Camping parties are preparing to go to the mountains for summer recreation.

Dr. W. C. Harding, Dentist, will be in Winters June 2d, to remain two weeks.

A threshing machine went up on the train Thursday, consigned to parties at Madison.

The gravel train has been off the road this week, but commenced running again yesterday.

Where is the W. P. C. of this county? Do they intend to go with Kearney or the *Chronicle*?

There is now no doubt but what three tickets will be in the field in Yolo county at the coming election.

Where is Kelley, the violinist. We heard he was coming this way. Wonder if he has changed his mind.

Wonder if the Democrats won't be glad they placed a Republican in the Legislature when Booth's successor is elected.

J. C. Benton is selling recipes for the Eureka Squirrel Poison in this vicinity. It is said to be certain death to these pests.

H. M. Goin, formerly principal of the Winters Public School, is engaged in teaching a school at Elmira, Solano county.

The weather is getting warm again, and the time is drawing near when the Sunday School scholar remarks that its d—d hot.

It is reported that the Vacaville Club of Workingmen do not intend to surrender, but will stand by their party nominations.

The pic-nic that was to have been held by the young people of this vicinity on Saturday last, will take place to-day, weather permitting.

T. S. Scribner and J. Grigsby, of Berryessa, were in town this week on business connected with the shipment of grain at this point.

Wm. McComber, an old resident of this vicinity, died at Round Mountain, Shasta county, on the 13th inst. He was aged about 60 years.

Haas & Kauffman have been receiving new goods lately, and as they are in the habit of selling goods at a low figure, their business is increasing daily.

The New Constitution party is only to live about three months say its organizers. We are of the opinion that 'twill be a squab—biggest when first hatched.

We doubt if the historic cat ever had as many wary watchers intent on seeing which way she intends to leap, as she has at the present time in Yolo county.

If Garoutte gets the nomination for District Attorney on the Republican ticket, who will be the nominee of the New Constitution party? Clark would take it, may be.

As the State Convention of the New Constitution party does not meet till June 25th, it is not probable that their county nominations will be made till after that time.

We have received the Seventeenth Annual Catalogue of Hesperian College, of Woodland. The next term of this popular Institution commences August 18th, 1879.

"I have wanted office a long time, but I never had any qualifications to recommend me to the people until I happened to vote for the new Constitution. 'Rah for the new party!"

Two brewery and one bakery wagon make weekly trips from Dixon to Winters. Is it safe to conclude therefrom that the inhabitants of this town consume twice as much beer as bread?

There is some talk of the New Constitution Party, which is to organize at Woodland to-day, making nominations for county officers. Nothing like getting the start in a short race.

Dr. Norwood has rented a room in Mr. Forward's building, and will occupy it in the manufacture of his improved Electric Belts. The Doctor has applied for a patent on his invention, and is constantly in receipt of orders for them.

The Democratic County Convention was held at Woodland yesterday for the purpose of electing 7 delegates to the State Convention. Buckeye precinct was represented by 9 delegates. The State Convention has been postponed until July 1st.

Dr. J. C. Cooper has concluded to remain with us a while longer, and will permanently locate here if business will permit. Anyone wishing his services in the Dental profession will find him at the Occidental Hotel, where he is prepared to do first-class work.

On Friday evening of last week 12 new members were received into Winters Lodge, I. O. G. T., and on last evening about the same number were expected to join. This Lodge has about 90 members in good standing, and is in a flourishing condition.

Woodland Letter.

WOODLAND, May 20th, 1879.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—I was pleased with the position taken last week by the ADVOCATE on the political question. I was glad to see it stick to its independent position, and advise voters to go for the best men wherever found. That's the true doctrine. It is not a good plan to support a bad man simply because he belongs to *our* party and has chanced to get the nomination. Of course it is not the intention of either party to nominate bad men, but as long as caucuses are run by a half-dozen men, smart roughs will have an opportunity of getting on the tickets of all parties, and the only way to prevent their election is, as you say, for the honest voters to scratch them.

The supporters of the new Constitution that propose to join in the organization of a new party have their posters out calling a meeting in this city next Saturday. The call is signed by some of our most substantial farmers, such as J. H. Harlan, C. G. Day, W. G. Hunt, and others. The call states that they propose electing delegates to a county convention for the purpose of putting in nomination a ticket that will carry out the provisions of the new Constitution as its framers intended. They say that the organization is only for this year, but I can't see why the same causes that make it necessary this year will not continue next year and every year when there is to be an election, nor why the same results couldn't be better accomplished by going into their own party caucuses and controling the nominations there.

We have had a regular old-fashioned Eastern storm, which has done considerable damage to heavy grain, laying many fields flat to the ground. Some say it will come up again, but others think a great deal of it cannot, and will therefore be a considerable loss. The light grain will be benefitted however, which is some consolation. The amount of rain that fell here was 1.55 inches, a pretty heavy rain for this time of year.

Elder Healey, of the Seventh Day Advent Church, is delivering a course of lectures this week is a large tent, which draw a crowd every evening.

Plug hats are in demand since Kearney's announcement that they are a sure passport to all respectable political gatherings. I have not learned whether the new Constitution party (that is to be) intends adopting them or not, however. JIM JENKS.

How it Will Be.

It looks now as though both the Democratic and Republican County Conventions will nominate new Constitution men for Members of the Legislature from this county, and if they should it would leave the new party without an issue, and it would die from ne lect. Members of both the old parties recognize in the coming State election, and in the Presidential election to be held next year, two political events of the utmost importance to the people of the United States. Democrats are looking forward to next year as the time when they shall, if ever, resume control of the National Government, and if they allow their organization to be broken this year, they need not expect to put it in condition to make a successful fight next year. The Republicans will keep their organization intact, and when it comes to the test the members of that party will be found voting for its nominees. Democrats who are in favor of a new party need not count on the Republican pro-Constitutional vote as they will go with their party as soon as politics are brought up, and so will the Democrats with theirs. In fact, by election day there won't be much left of the new party but the candidates.

THE RAIN.—The storm which commenced on Saturday last and continued until Tuesday, was a heavy one for this time of the year. About one and a half inches of rain have fallen, and although fears were entertained that great damage would be done to the crops, we think they have received more benefit than damage. Some of the heavy wheat was laid down by the rain, but is straightening up and looking well, while a great deal of good has been done to the light, late sown grain. The hay has not suffered much, and as not much fear of rust is felt, the prospects for a large crop are as bright as ever.

A TREAT.—On Tuesday last we received through W. F. & Co's Express from Napa City, a fine lot of brook trout. They were caught and sent to us by our old friend and schoolmate, Jos. Greene, who is the "boss" fisher of that locality, and one of the best fellows in the world, besides. We had them cooked in fine style, and the manner is which we got outside of them was a caution to hotel keepers.

It has at last been discovered why there are so many tramps in the country at the present time. They are "new party" men who are afraid their constituents want to place them in nomination for some office, and they are fleeing from such a state of affairs. There isn't a new party man in the State that would accept an office—unless he was elected to it.

The venerable fossil of the *Yolo Mail* has given us such a hard lick that it is doubtful whether we ever recover from its effects. Being young at the business we did not expect such a deluge of "argument," and we shall be careful how we agitate a man that was educated on two continents hereafter, no matter if his subscribers do agree with us.

GRAND BALL.—One Friday evening next, 30th inst., the young men of Winters will give a grand ball at Sackett's Hall. Good music will be furnished by Marvin's String Band, and a good time is guaranteed to all who attend. Tickets, including supper, $2.50. Everybody cordially invited.

Geo. W. Baine, the eloquent temperance lecturer, will lecture in Woodland on Thursday evening next, 24th inst. If the citizens of Woodland wish to hear something really fine, they should avail themselves of this opportunity. Mr. Baine is one of the most impressive speakers ever heard on this coast.

Quite a large delegation will go to Woodland to-day to assist in the formation of the Yolo county portion of the New Constitution party. Already the wires are being laid, and they are being worked in a manner that puts one in mind of an old political organization.

The *Democrat* and *Mail* have commenced one of those editorial fiascos which furnishes such a large amount of entertainment to their readers, and relieves them of an otherwise dreary monotony. They seem to be following in the footsteps of Kearney and the *Chronicle*, although comparatively tame. Saunders calls Theobalds a "matured idiot," and the latter retaliates by calling Saunders a "deliberate falsifier." Make a ring, gentlemen; you will have no trouble in finding seconds who will see fair play, and the cry will be "Go it, ye cripples." The people need not fear but what they will "make up" before the County Printing is again offered to the lowest bidder

Some time before the late election the boys of Buckeye school district conceived the idea of making a New Constitution man out of their teacher by administering a dose of croton oil to him. The oil was put into some preserves he had for lunch, and had the desired effect. The principal actors were discovered and severely reprimanded. The boys said they did not know that any serious consequences would follow the administration of the drug, but thought it might make a New Constitution man out of the teacher.

The farmers in this vicinity are busily engaged in putting their headers and other harvesting machinery in order for the approaching harvest, and on every hand are signs that the coming season will be a busy one. The yield will be large all over the State, and if the price of wheat goes up any the times will be greatly improved.

John Scott has returned to Winters and opened a barber-shop. A portion of the room occupied by P. J. McGrath as a saloon, has been partitioned off, and nicely painted and grained, and Mr. Scott has fitted up a very neat shop therein. If you want a good shave, give hi.. a call.

THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF YOLO COUNTY.

We are preparing to illustrate and describe your County. The plan of this work is to represent by language and pictures its most important features, as shown in residences, Farms, Mills, Mines, Schools, Churches, Hotels, and Business Houses, which of themselves are monuments to the taste and prosperity of the community in which they are situated and which no written description can portray.

The Illustrations are to be made from original sketches drawn on the spot by Artists of the first ability. All sections of the country will be visited, and the owners of prominent places deemed worthy of representation will be invited to have them prepared for the work. Similar works issued in other Counties have received the cordial support and generous patronage of leading citizens interested in the welfare and prosperity of their respective localities.

We have arranged for the publication in our work of the official maps of the county, thus supplying a long felt want by placing in the hands of every subscriber a copy of the map, which will be well drawn and lithographed and divided into six sections. Each section will contain six Congressional Townships and be sixteen by twenty-six inches in size.

Our aim will be to spread abroad reliable information relative to your County. The work will contain a large amount of Historical, Descriptive and Statistical matter of value and interest to all residents, and will be suitable for any parlor or library, and one which all citizens may feel proud to show to their friends at home and abroad as a representation of the enterprise, business and wealth of the County.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
A FULL LINE OF
GENTS' CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods,
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Which they are prepared to sell as cp as any house in the country.
GIVE US A CALL.
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GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Which we have just received. Consisting in part of
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
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These Lines will be found complete in every respect, and qualities to suit all Classes.
OUR LINES OF
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HARDWARE,
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Are filled with all the leading staples in the market.
An Inspection of our Stock will Satisfy those who want
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By the Day or Week.
THE TABLE
Will at all times be supplied with the best the Market Affords.
NO CHINESE COOKS EMPLOYED.

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MRS. FITZGERALD,
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY STORE.
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Has lately returned from San Francisco with a splendid stock of all the latest styles, which she will sell very cheap. She invites every one to call and examine her goods.

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FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS
At Reasonable Rates.
AT THE BAR
CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND THE CHOICEST
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What Will the British do now in Zululand.

It is possible that the English might overrun the Zulu country, though it must be owned the course taken by Lord Chelmsford after relieving Ekowe scarcely points to any present purpose of strenuous aggression. They could burn a score or two of kraals, and lay waste the fields adjoining those fenced enclosures; but they could not overtake the Zulu army, and an attempt to reduce by starvation a force of 60,000 men would simply constrain the latter to make raids into the Transvaal. They might hope, indeed, to profit by dissensions in the Zulu camp, if it were not probable that discipline and loyalty had been fortified by the experience of the campaign. There remains the alternative of compromise and peace; nor shall we be surprised to hear of overtures to that end plausibly represented in the despatches as concessions to the British claims, but really tantamount to a waiver of the sole substantial point at issue. But for Sir Bartle Frere's abrupt summons to disband the Zulu army within thirty days, there would have been no war at all; and there is little reason to suppose that Cetywayo would reject terms of peace involving a withdrawal of that preposterous demand.

It will be remembered that the present Zulu king, as well as his father and uncle, had at all times shown the utmost deference to the English, and had carefully refrained from incursions into Natal or British Kaffraria. They had always claimed, on the other hand, a part of the Transvaal, and have often washed their spears in the blood of the Dutch settlers on their western frontier. Yet even this question of ownership they were glad to submit to British arbitration, and, as is well known, the award of the Natal Commissioners was recently given in their favor. But when the envoys of the Zulu chief expected the execution of the sentence, what was their astonishment to find the delivery of land adjudged their own saddled with the most arduous and insolent stipulations. They were informed that the great army on which their national existence depended must be forthwith disorganized and discharged, not to be again called into the field without the consent of the British Government. Under the circumstances, this demand has been properly stigmatized by Lord Blanchford and others, as the acme of arrogance and injustice. It is, they say, as if the emperor of Germany, in concluding with Great Britain a treaty of commerce, suddenly annexed a notice that he would make war in six weeks, unless before the expiration of that time the English burned their navy.

It appears, moreover, that in sending this remarkable ultimatum, Sir Bartle Frere acted upon his own responsibility against the spirit and obvious intentions of his instructions, and fairly exposed himself, therefore, to the sharp criticism since passed upon his course in Parliament. The mischief wrought by this self-willed and injudicious official is probably in a large degree irreparable. For although a species of accord should be arranged by a waiver of that ultimatum, the relations between Cetywayo and the English could hardly be replaced on the old footing during the present generation. The Zulus lost their faith in English integrity when they saw the award of the Natal Commissioners rejected from interested motives; and they lost at Isandlana their belief in English invincibility. If, as the Governor-General affirmed some months ago, 10,000 soldiers were at that date required to guard the frontier settlements, it is clear that their protection, in view of recent events, will need to be organized on a still larger scale. This brings us to the broad and really pregnant question, namely, on what principles the relation of the crown to the South African colonies will be hereafter based.

For the past quarter of a century the Liberal party in England has advocated and applied the principle that the colonial dependencies must be left to defend themselves. This theory may be said to have broken down at Isandlana. It has been demonstrated that, no matter where the responsibility for mistakes may lie, no English Minister would be sustained by public opinion in refusing aid to British colonists whose lives and property are in peril. If, therefore, the weight of defense is to fall on the mother country in the hour of pressure, it would be well, apparently, to forestall such exigencies by assuming the minor burdens of precaution. Instead of reducing to a minimum the troops stationed at the Cape, it may be deemed prudent to maintain garrisons in sufficient strength to eliminate the most obvious cause of war, the expectation of impunity. But as Earl Grey has lately pointed out, a country incapable of self-protection can hardly expect to be trusted with responsible government. If the British Colonial Office is to bear all the cost of hostilities, its agents must be allowed the opportunity of averting them. If the parent State is to do all the fighting, the offshoot cannot be allowed to do all the legislation. The spectacle of a community unable to shield itself against a body of black savages, and yet claiming to enjoy parliamentary institutions, is sufficiently droll; and we apprehend that Mr. Gladstone's notions of colonial independence will be pretty thoroughly discredited when the English people come to audit the bills of the Zulu war. In a word, the future policy of Great Britain toward its weaker dependencies, like the South African settlements, is likely to be sensibly modified in an imperial direction by the present contest on the Natal frontier.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Bardette writes as follows: Do you know, the only annoying thing about Philadelphia is its appalling cleanliness. You can stand on a residence street and see thirty-five miles of red brick houses and snow-white blinds, and the "big brass knobs" are so carefully polished that you would think every house harbored a miniature Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. The cleanliness is appalling. It makes you think of a heaven of house cleaning, and an eternity of mops and brushes. Sometimes I was irresistibly impelled to go out into the street and scrape up a handful of mud and throw it against a snowy blind. And I did go out into the street with that intention.

But when I got out there I couldn't find any mud.

If you want to throw mud at anything in Philadelphia, you will have to take your mud with you.—*Hawkeye.*

Fame is the shame of immortality, and is itself a shadow.—*Young.*

Canine Anecdotes.

The following is a touching incident in the life of a collie dog: Some time ago, the late Mr. H—— possessed a collie shepherd dog, which was very clever at its duty until it had a litter, one of which was spared to it. After this all the poor animal's affections seemed to be centred in her puppy, for she refused or did most unwillingly the work she had to do; which so vexed her master that he cruelly drowned the puppy before the mother's eyes, covering the bucket in which he left the body with a sack. He then went round the fields followed by the old dog, who from that moment resumed her former usefulness. On Mr. H——'s return, after having had his tea in the evening, he bethought himself of the bucket, and went to fetch it to empty the contents into a hole he had made in the manure heap; he found the bucket, covered as he had left it, but on pouring out the contents there was nothing but water. He questioned his wife and her niece, but neither knew anything about it.

The next morning Mrs. H—— was struck with the piteous expression of the poor animal's face, and she said to her: "Scottie, tell me where you have taken your puppy." The dog immediately ran off a distance of quite a hundred yards to the kitchen garden, jumped the fence, and went direct to the farther end of the garden, to a spot situated between two rows of beans. There, where the earth had been apparently recently moved, she sat, and as it were, wept. Mrs. H—— went again into the house, and without mentioning what had occurred, said to her niece: "Ask Scottie what she has done with her puppy." The question was put, and again the poor creature went through the same performance. These circumstances were mentioned to Mr. H——, who pooh-hoohed at the idea of their being anything out of the common; but to satisfy his wife, he went to the spot, and dug down a distance of three feet, and there, sure enough, had the faithful, fond mother carried and buried her little one.

Some dogs, in their love and affection for their masters, have at times equaled human beings in their constancy, and even surpassed them in the marvelous intelligence with which they foresee and avert approaching danger. The following example related to us by a lady, may prove interesting:

Two girls, daughters of an English country doctor, were once out for a walk together. It was an autumn afternoon, sunny and pleasant. They were accompanied by their little dog, named Jack, who was a clever little terrier, and more than once had proved his he was, their protector while out claim to be considered, as indeed walking. Their father often said he felt "quite happy when Jack was with them; he was sure no harm could come to them."

The two girls pursued their walk merrily. The fine afternoon tempted them to go farther than they ought, however, and by the time they turned, the dusk had fallen, and they were afraid they would be late to tea. One of them proposed to take a short cut through a wood with which they were well acquainted, having often gathered blackberries in it on a summer afternoon. The other agreed; and so they arrived at the edge of the wood and prepared to enter it.

"All the same I am rather afraid," said Dora, the younger of the two; "there have been several robberies in the neighborhood, and I saw some very odd-looking men pass our door to-day; besides, I am wearing my new watch which papa gave me on my birthday."

"Oh, nonsense!" her sister replied; "it is nearly six o'clock now, and we shall be late. Be sure no one will harm us."

"I wish I was as certain as you are. But what's the matter with Jack?"

Just as she had said this, Jack advanced towards them, and planting himself in the middle of their path, sat down and whined.

"That is odd," said Dora. "I never remember him doing that before."

The other girl derided her fears, and attempted to pass the dog; but he caught her dress in his teeth, and held her so firmly that she hardly dared to set herself free. One more effort she made, but Jack was resolute; so at last, seeing how determined he was to prevent their further progress, she gave up trying.

"Well, well, you stupid little brute," she said angrily, "I suppose we must go all that long way round."

So the two sisters abandoned the idea of taking the short cut through the wood, and went home by the safe highroad. When they arrived, how grateful, how unutterably thankful, did they feel to their little protector, whose intelligence had been so far superior to theirs, and had saved them despite themselves. A man had been found in the wood shortly after they had left it, murdered and robbed, it was conjectured, by the tramps who had passed through the village in the morning. Thus Jack had preserved his mistresses from meeting, perhaps, a similar fate. Their gratitude, it is needless to add, was profound towards their little four-footed protector, who, we are glad to hear, lived to a good old age.—*Chamber's Journal.*

AN ABSENCE OF TWENTY-SIX YEARS.—One of the most remarkable incidents that mark the history of the past is the return of the lost son of Amos Reeve, Esq., a citizen of Kentontown precinct. Twenty-six years ago, while Mr. Reeves resided on the Missouri river in the far west, a little son only two years old turned up missing, and no trace of his whereabouts being found, the little fellow was given up as lost forever, the family supposing he had been drowned. Reeves and his family subsequently moved to Kentucky, and located in what was then Harrison county. Yesterday the missing link in the family-chain made his appearance in the person of a large well-developed full-grown man, he having traveled from Detroit, Michigan, which was his last abiding place previous to coming home. He says that he was stolen and carried off by a tribe of Indians, who raised him, and with whom he remained until twenty years old, at which time he left them, and during the last eight years has been engaged searching the country for his long-lost parents.

HOW TO ADMONISH.—We must consult the gentlest manner and softest seasons of address; our advice must not fall like a violent storm, bearing down and making those to droop whom it is meant to cherish and refresh. It must descend as the dew upon the tender herb, or like melting flakes of snow—the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—The exports for the week under review were small. At the moment there is little or nothing doing on shipping account. Receipts are liberal from all quarters, and with a light call for home consumption, the market is dull and rather weak.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@$4 00; Superfine, $4 12½@$4 25; extra superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; choice and extra choice, $5 00@$5 25; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75@$5 00.

WHEAT—At the close of last week, advices greatly in the interest of our producers came over the wires from Europe. The chief factor in bringing about so unexpected a change in our favor is the weather, which at one time showed signs of improving, but suddenly turned cold and very wet, stopping both the growth of the crops in the ground, and preventing spring work. This is true of all Western Europe. It is possible that the yield may still be fair, but the harvest must be a full month later. This compels the world to live a month longer than anticipated on the stocks of the current season: hence the new call for cargoes shipping here, as they will reach Europe just at this juncture, when the hiatus is likely to occur between the old and new supply. The low condition of stocks in England and France, a rapid decrease in the visible supply in America, the fact that eight or nine million bushels of this is held by the Keene combination, and continued dry weather in the Northwestern States, all give strength to the situation. Prices in Europe, New York and Chicago have gone up more sharply than here, but at the two last named places, there is not much stability in values. The latest dispatches report refreshing showers, and a promise of heavy rains in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the adjoining States, which softens the tone of the market. If the combination see fit to sell out at any moment, values would drop to almost the lowest noted of the season. With us the undertone is reasonably firm for strictly good to choice wheat; of the latter, offerings are small and holders firm for full advance prices. Merely fair wheat is in liberal supply, more perhaps than will be moved in the next six weeks. Most holders of this grade are willing sellers, as they wish to realize square up insurance, interest and storage accounts, and turn over a new page for the coming crop. This promises to be a fair one, as large as the last, taking the State as a whole. Under less favorable advices from abroad, our market closes with less demand from millers and shippers. Ships on berth aggregate smaller, and as these are loaded the demand may lessen towards the end of the cereal year.

We quote superfine, $1 40@$1 50; fair to choice milling, $1 57½ @ $1 70; shipping, $1 57½@$1 65.

BARLEY—For feed there is a fair speculative demand, and under small receipts feed is firm at a decline from last quoted rates. Very choice bay is still held at 75c. Brewing is quiet at 85@90c for fair to good; 95c for choice, and $1 00 for gilt edge.

We quote feed, 90c@75c (all gold); Brewing, 82½@$1 00.

CORN—The low prices here stimulated the demand and the market is quite active, but under large offerings easy.

We quote yellow, 77½c @ 90c; white, 80c@85c.

OATS—Receipts are fair. The demand is for choice feed and of this stocks continue small and the market firm. Poor is dull and easy. Milling is little better than nominal.

We quote milling at $1 40@1 45; good to choice feed, $1 25@$1 35; common to fair feed, $1 00@$1 25.

RYE—Receipts are large. There is a good demand at low prices. We now quote at 80@95.

BUCKWHEAT—This market is very dead and nominal. For all grades we quote $1 20@$1 30.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran is firmer.

Bran, per ton	12 00@13 00
Middlings, per ton	17 00@18 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	21 00@22 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	17 00@18 00

HOPS—The market remains dead and nominal.

We quote California 5@8c; Oregon and Washington Territory 2@6c.

WOOL—We quote from the San Francisco *Prices Current:* Receipts of California wool since January 1st to May 15th for three years.

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Bales	58,424.	33,575.	34,420.

The inward movement to date is less than either of the preceding years, owing to the backward spring weather, but deliveries are increasing and we shall soon catch up. As a general thing holders have been pressing to market as rapidly as possible, no one having much confidence in the future. The competition amongst Eastern buyers is still sharp, and all coming is disposed of at once. Stocks on hand here are small. Buyers have taken hold of medium and even inferior lots, so that there is less unsold wool than there was a week ago. The course of prices has been an upward one, and late on in the week holders have been somewhat inspired with buyers' views. Some have even ceased to press sales, and even demand an advance of 1@2c on offering rates. This checked business, and it is hardly possible that sellers will tempt fate by withholding. We may be wrong, but from all we see there is nothing to justify present prices, which now tread close on the heels of last year's market, and are far above our expectations for this year's clip. Our interest is all in our producers' success, but we know that for three years the market has been blown up in this way, only to relapse later and then drag all the year and ruin dealers wholesale. These are facts, and from the condition of business this season, we do not see why we are to have any exception to the rule. The advance asked by holders has not been realized, but the market is strong and active at quotations.

San Joaquin, fair to good	16 @ 18
San Joaquin, poor to fair	12 @ 15
Southern, fair to good	13 @ 17
Southern, poor to fair	10 @ 12
Northern, choice	21 @ 23
Northern, fair to good	19 @ 20

BUTTER—Receipts continue very free and the demand is not improved. The market is rather weaker and tending lower for all except gilt edge.

CHEESE—Stocks are very large and receipts free. The market is dull and prices favor buyers.

EGGS—Deliveries for side stocks are small and there is little coming. Receipts of California are fair. There is a perceptible falling off. The demand is active and the market firm at better prices.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 17@18c; common to good roll, 12@16c; Cheese, California, 8@10c; Western Cheese, 10@12c; California Eggs, 21@22½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are larger than the needs of the market which rules dull and low.

We quote: Wheat, good to prime, ₹ ton $10 00@$13 00; wheat, fair to medium, $8 00@$9 00; oats, wild, ₹ ton, $6 50@$10 50; barley, choice, $8 50@$10 00; barley, ₹ ton, $6 00@$7 50; stock, $6 00@$7 00; straw, ₹ bale, 60@70c.

PROVISIONS—There are symptoms of a better market. Prices are very firm.

We quote: California plain Hams, 9@10; Eastern Canvassed C. S. C. Hams, 10@12½c, as to brand; California Lard, 8@8½c; Eastern do, 8@12½c; California Bacon, 7@9c; Eastern Bacon, 8@10c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₹ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₹ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ₹ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH—The market remains without life. The catch and pack are likely to be small.

We quote, $1 00@$1 12½ for 1-lb tins; bbl, $7@$8; hf bbl, 3@$4 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bbls 5@6c ₹ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₹ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₹ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2 $2 00@$2 25.

POTATOES—Receipts are only moderate. Old remain dull and poor are almost unsalable. Choice new do better. Onions are plentiful and cheap.

We quote: Choice, new, $1 25@$1 50c; Good, 50@60; Fair, 25@40c; old, 20@60c; Onions, $1 25@$1 50; Sweet, $3 50@$3 00.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—There is no change to note in this market.

We quote: Beef, first quality, dressed net, ₹ lb 6½c; beef, second quality, dressed net, ₹ lb 4½@5c; beef, third quality, ₹ lb 4@4½c; mutton, choice, dressed, ₹ lb 3½@5; hogs, first quality, gross, ₹ lb 3½@4c; hogs, second quality, gross, ₹ lb, 3½@3¾c; hogs, dressed, ₹ lb, 5½@6c; hogs, dressed, 2d quality, 5c; veal, small, ₹ lb, 7@8c; veal, large, ₹ lb, 6@7c; lamb, spring, ₹ lb, 15@16c.

BEANS, DRIED PEAS—The market is quiet and prices favor buyers.

Protect the System from Malaria.

It is possible to do this even in regions of country where miasma is most rife, and where the periodic fevers which it causes assume their most formidable types. The immense popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is very largely attributable to the fact of its efficacy as a remedy for chills and fever, bilious remittents, and as a preventive of the various forms of malarial disease. In those portions of the West and South where complaints of this nature prevail, and in the Tropics, it is particularly esteemed for the protective influence which it exerts; and it has been very widely adopted as a substitute for the dangerous and comparatively ineffective alkaloid, sulphate of quinine. Physicians have not been among the last to concede its merits, and the emphatic professional indorsements which it has received have added to the reputation it has obtained at home and abroad.

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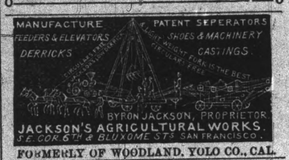

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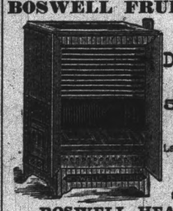

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3. Its losses have been paid promptly and without litigation. No judgment arising from a Policy claim has ever been rendered against it, and it has no suits of this character pending.

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5. Its stockholders and Directors are widely known as among the most capable business men and ablest financiers of the State of California, and the integrity of their management is unquestioned.

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